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Slideshow Narrative

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#103 omitted

B. Warren
Proud
1960

Pictorial History of Greene County

1. This is Greene County, Ohio--Home of Cedarville College. Greene County was named for the Revolutionary War hero, General Nathaniel Greene who distinguished himself by many brave acts.
Beautiful Ohio-Dove
2. This series of slides is presented by Cedarville College, James T. Jeremiah, President.
Wisdom's Dwelling
3. G. Paul Wyland, Director of the Library. Special consultant for this slide series is Dr. W. A. Hammond, President, Greene County Historical Society.
4. Written and edited by B. Warren Proud, 1960. Musical arrangement, Mr. Richard Cook; vocalist, David Earnhart; accompanist, Mrs. Warren Proud; technician, Paul Gathany.
5. Sheer beauty of a natural forest, with a quiet stream slowly flowing through it. Here God's own handiwork is unmarred by human civilization.
Art
6. Moving up stream we come to a slight waterfall. Yes, this is Birch Creek in Antioch College's own Glen Helen. The Glen contains 1000 acres of forest, field, and stream. Birch Creek flows into Yellow Springs Creek. Let's follow Yellow Springs Creek back up away.
7. The village of Yellow Springs was named after this yellow spring located on what was called the Neff Grounds. The healing waters of the Yellow Spring were known to the Indians long before the first white settlers came to make their homes in the wilderness. Some fifty years ago this spring flowed at the rate of 110 gallons per minute and at about the same temperature year around.
8. "The earth smells old and warm and mellow,
And all things lie at peace.
I too serenely lie here under the white-oak tree,

And know the splendid flight of hours
All blue and gay, sundrenched and still."

By Helen Birch Bartlett, 1882-1925, in memory of whom this glen was presented to Antioch College in 1929 by her father, Hugh Taylor Birch, class of 1869.

9. This memorial was erected to perpetuate the memory of Horace Mann, 1796-1859, first president and founder of Antioch College. He was an able lawyer, a great statesman and a pioneer in education. Hugh Taylor Birch donated this statue in 1936. In Boston, in front of the State House, stand two large statues, one of Daniel Webster and the other of Horace Mann. The latter was cast in Munich, Germany, over 70 years ago, and the mold left there. Through the efforts of Mr. Birch it was found in the 1930s in a small museum in Munich, and was used to produce a replica statue for erection near Bryan Park. Even more interesting is the fact that the son of the man who cast the original statue, cast this second statue for Mr. Birch. Upon the day of Horace Mann's election to the presidency of Antioch College, he was also nominated for the governorship of Massachusetts.

10. Here is the main building of Antioch College which forms a cross. Antioch College was organized in 1850 by the Christian denomination, incorporated in 1852, and opened in 1853. To the right and out of the picture stands another monument to Horace Mann. This spot is said to have marked his first burial place in 1859. However, in 1860 his remains were taken to Providence, Rhode Island, and re-interred by the side of his first wife. The monument reads, "I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts, these my parting words. Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity." Now let's go back to the Glen.

11. Here is an old Indian mound, probably dating between 1500-1600, which would be of the Hopewell culture. Not only did the mound builders leave mounds, but also fortifications which were used for defense and for ceremonial purposes.
12. Here we see the steep walls of the Cedarville fort, located near Massie's Creek. This is the largest fortification in Greene County. It was mapped in 1848 and is approximately 12 acres in area. Older writers claim this to be of Fort Ancient culture; however, this is not possible. These fortifications, as well as the mound located slightly north, are in all likelihood, of the Hopewell culture, possibly of the Adena culture.
13. We are now looking out over the cliffs near the mound. These cliffs are lined with thorn trees, possibly for protection.
14. Here is what is commonly called the Williamson Mound, the only large mound in the county, although at one time there were between 70 and 80 mounds in Greene County. The memorial stone reads in part: "In grateful remembrance this public state park has been created through the generosity of public spirited citizens of Greene County, who donated the land. The prehistoric Indian Mound--known as the Williamson Mound--thus will be preserved forever, and stand not only as a memorial and monument to the donors, but to those first Ohioans who sleep within." It has been said that when this mound was excavated the Indian skeleton was removed to the State Museum at Columbus. It seems that the interned Indian was of some importance for the mound is built, in part, of various kinds of soils not found in this locale. Thus it appears that this spot was a mecca for pilgrimages for the prehistoric Indians.

15. This exhibit is found in the Mound City Group National Monument near Chillicothe. In preparation for the mound building, the land was cleared by burning and then possibly covered with hard clay. A few inches of sand or gravel were also spread out to serve as a floor. Posts were then sunk in a circle and twigs or branches woven in among them along with a thatched roof. These were then daubed with mud and clay. Inside were low table-like affairs upon which the dead were placed. Sometimes the less important members were cremated in elevated basins and the remains moved to a burying table. After placing their dead on these, they built cabin-like structures of logs over them and covered these in turn by small mounds of earth. Eventually, when filled with these small mounds, the structure was covered over with earth.
16. Here we see two other types of burials. These skeletons are found in the Fort Ancient museum. The one to the left was possibly covered with only bark and then a little earth thrown on top. But the one on the right received a stone lined grave with slabs of stone over him. These two types of graves were found in the Anderson Village Site located on the east bank of the Little Miami River. These were the true Fort Ancient culture people, although Fort Ancient itself was built by the Hopewell culture.
17. "This stone marks the site of Old Chillicothe, the principle town of the Shawnees." This tribe excelled all others in restlessness and in hatred for the white man. The Shawnee was proud to a fault and considered himself superior to all other tribes of the Indians. He boasted of the tradition that the Creator, Himself, was an Indian, and He made the Shawnees, who sprang from His brain, before He created the other human races which came from the rest of his body.

18. The Shawnees were instrumental in forming a confederacy against the white men. Some of the tribes were the Ottawa, Potawatamie, Miami, Chippewa, Wyandotes, Delawares, Shawnees, and Kickapoo. The second confederacy was formed during the Revolution, while the third was formed by the able and venerated chief, Tecumseh, during the War of 1812, in which he was Brigadier General in the British Army.
19. This marks the site of the home of Tecumseh's parents, Sexton Point, Old Town. From this point Simon Kenton ran the gauntlet to the Council House in 1778.
20. In memory of Colonel Daniel Boone and 27 salt makers taken prisoners at Blue Lick, Kentucky, by the Shawnees, February 7, 1778, and brought to Old Chillicothe. Ten were taken over the Bullskin Trail to Detroit and held for ransom. Detroit Avenue in Xenia was part of this Bullskin Trail which went from Cincinnati to Detroit. After being adopted into the tribe as the son of Black Fish, Boone and a man named Darnell planned to escape at night. Boone got away easily and headed back to Boonesborough. Darnell, however, lost his way and was chased by Indians in the morning.
21. Somewhere along the Little Miami River he had to cross Clifton Gorge. The exact spot is not known, but all of it looks quite dangerous. Some say he swung across on a grape-vine. The Indians quit chasing him, feeling him to be super human.
22. In memoriam--ten Kentucky soldiers were killed on this site--Old Chillicothe--May 29, 1779, in the first battle with the Shawnees in the Miami valleys. The force of 261 men was defeated and pursued 30 miles. One Indian was killed. Oldtown, the chief town of the nomadic Shawnees, was the place of rendezvous for war

parties from Piqua, Maumee, Sandusky, Mad River and other towns to carry murder and desolation to settlers. Here they returned with their prisoners, plunder and scalps before separating for their different villages. The dwellings were constructed with poles and roofed with bark. There was a stockade enclosing several acres of ground, including the village and Council House.

23. This monument marks the location of the historic Simon Kenton Trail which extended from the Winchester Trail, now state route 72, due west to Old Chillicothe. This was the campsite of General Benjamin Logan's army of Kentucky pioneers in 1786. Here, on what is now Wolford Road, they camped for one night on their march to attack the Shawnee Indians at Old Chillicothe. A few rods west of this monument flows Caesar's Creek which gained its name from an incident at this campsite. Caesar, a colored servant of one of Logan's staff officers, escaped during the night, crossed the creek, and warned the Indians.
24. This house, part of which was built in the early 1800s, the rest being built in 1890, stands on the site of the first settler's cabin in Greene County, built April 7, 1796. John Wilson and his sons, Amos, Daniel, and George, along with Jacob Mills, settled on this site which is located on Middle Run Road south of Bellbrook. This John Wilson was later one of the framers of Ohio's first constitution, November 29, 1802. Let's step inside the kitchen for a few minutes.
25. Here we find one of two doors from the original cabin. This door is commonly called a Christian door. Notice the upper paneling forms a cross, while the bottom paneling shows the open Bible. Going outside again, take a look at a chunk of log from this first cabin.

26. Notice the round auger hole, front top center. This log, like many of the later beams, was hand hewn by means of an axe.
27. Here we have a hand auger with a wooden handle, used to bore holes such as seen previously. This auger, of the type used in construction work in the early 1800s and before, hangs in the attic of an old shed, built in the early 1800s. Notice just above the auger that the joists are joined with a wooden pin. No nails were used then. There seem to be a number of barns still standing in Greene County with this type of construction. Is yours built this way?
- a mighty fortress*
28. In the southwest corner of the county, we find the Middle Run Primitive Baptist Church. The oldest congregation in the county, it was organized July 27, 1799. The first building, a log cabin, was used for both church and school. This building, built 1852, houses the meetings held the second Sunday of each month. Daniel Wilson, whom we mentioned before, was one of the thirteen members of the original church. The minutes from the first meeting read in part, "July 27th day, 1799, met according to agreement and was constituted a church by Elders Daniel Clark and James Lee...and then an opportunity given for the reception of members." After two members were received, they then adjourned.
29. The Primitive Baptists, Predestinarian Baptists, or hard-shell Baptists, as they have been called, are a very strict and religious group of people as were their kin, the Scotch Covenanters. The name "Primitive" alludes to the fact that these people wanted nothing to do with modern, man-made contrivances. Thus you see in this picture the kerosene burning chandelier as still used today. Along with the use of no electricity, the building is heated with two pot-belly stoves. This group is against both Sunday Schools and missions, and requires that their members be baptized in running

water; hence no baptistry in the church.

30. This binlingual stone is a memorial to Tecumseh written in both the Shawnee and English languages. He was killed October 5, 1813, while leading the Shawnees against American forces in Ontario. This memorial record is from the Shawnee history, faithfully preserved by historians of the Shawnee nation.
31. This picture, in the Greene County Historical Museum, is of James Galloway, Sr., builder of the Galloway cabin at Rambler's Retreat, now Goes Station just north of Oldtown. Galloway was the first white settler in the northern part of the county.
32. Here on the grounds of the Greene County Historical Museum stands the original Galloway cabin, built in 1798. Now let's go a bit closer.
33. Standing on the front porch, we read on this plaque that Tecumseh lost a memorable campaign for the hand of Rebecca Galloway in this cabin.
34. This picture, reported to be Rebecca and her sister Julia, is located in the Greene County Historical Museum.. Tecumseh lost the hand of Rebecca because he refused to become a white man and she declined to become an Indian squaw.
35. Going inside the cabin, we see one of the fireplaces with early utensils. This fireplace was used for cooking, as well as for heat. Let's take a closer look at one of the museum pieces.
36. This ingenious mechanical device is a lawn mower patented in 1895. It still operates and is in good condition.
37. *Cut tape* Here we have Galloway's second home, 5 miles north of Oldtown. The barn at the left is built on the site of the first cabin.
38. This is the site of the second Galloway cabin as it looks today, with a beautiful view of the Little Miami River in the far background.

39. In Woodland Cemetery, Xenia, is this monument erected to the Galloway family. However, James Sr., is reported to have been buried in Massie's Creek Associate Church cemetery lot.

40. This gateway monument was erected in memory of the soldiers who rest in this pioneer graveyard on Jones Road. James Stevenson donated to the Associate Church three acres for church and cemetery purposes in 1804 to be known as the Massie's Creek Church lot and cemetery. The Rev. Robert Armstrong was pastor from 1803 to 1821. James Galloway helped to establish this early church.

41. In memory of the Rev. Robert Armstrong who was for seventeen years pastor of the Associate congregation of Massie's Creek who died October 14, 1821. This feeble tribute of respect was erected by his widow. In 1802 Armstrong performed the first wedding in the county at the corner of the Bullskin Trail (Detroit Avenue) and the Scioto Trail (Main Street). At this time there was a committee meeting at this intersection in Xenia to decide upon a name for the county seat. Several names were considered. Armstrong approached the group and said, "Gentlemen, allow me to suggest a name for your county town. In view of the kind and hospitable manner in which I have been treated whilst a stranger to most of you, allow me to suggest the name of 'Xenia,' taken from the Greek, and signifying hospitality." After several ballots, the name of Xenia finally won.

42. Across Clifton Gorge is Clifton Mill, six stories high. This mill has been in operation since before 1830. Shall we take a closer look?

43. The mill spillway no longer contains a water wheel, although at one time it may have. The mill is now in operation, using a

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the
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water turbine located in the basement. This turbine produces 92 horse power. At one time this old mill furnished all the electricity for both Clifton and Cederville.

44. Inside the mill we find this wooden scale which weighs all incoming grain. Notice the wood trough in the foreground.
45. A few feet from the scales are the grinding stones quarried from France in the late 1800s. The bottom stone is stationary. While the top one moves, the little man to the right dances a jig. It is said that stone ground corn meal has the best flavor.
46. On the fourth floor of the mill we find this wheat flour dresser. It is part of what is called the long-system mill since the flour is run through a longer process than in modern types. It is claimed that it produces a better type flour.
47. In the bottom bank of this dresser we find a wooden auger which is used to move the finished flour along. It is an eight-sided wooden shaft with wooden scrapers. Let's take this auger out to get a closer look at it.
48. This auger now stands in the Greene County Historical Museum, having been donated by Paul Carroll, present operator of the mill.
49. This corn separator is comparable to the wheat flour dresser. This picture, which was taken while the machine was in operation, shows the wooden hammer falling on the screen. The screening is of different sizes, thus separating out the various types of meal. Further down the Little Miami River near Glen Helen there is another grist mill which was in operation before 1860. No longer in operation, it is known as Grinnell Mill.
50. John Bryan's Riverside Park contained his home and this hay barn. Built about the turn of the century, the barn was five levels,

is 206 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 75 feet high. The story goes that the Czar of Russia built a large barn. Not to be outdone by anyone, John Bryan built a larger barn. So it is claimed that at one time this was the largest barn in the world. John Bryan willed his Riverside Park to the State of Ohio, but it was refused by three governors due to the religious restriction which reads, "The State of Ohio shall not allow or establish any religious institution on said reserve nor allow any religious public worship to be practiced or promulgated on said reserve." However, it was finally accepted in 1925. In 1937 it contained 500 acres, but has been enlarged since.

51. The stagecoach trail between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh passed through John Bryan Park. However, today it is only a foot trail. Notice that the path is made of just gravel.
52. Along the stage coach trail one might see this view of the Little Miami River.
53. Near Clifton we sight Steamboat Rock. No spot in Ohio has more beauty and attractiveness to the sight seer, or charm for sportsman, or sentimental lover, or information for the geologist, botanist, or philosopher.
54. Along the way one also might see these remains of an old lime kiln.
55. For more than 120 years this spot has been known as "the brightest and the best" and has been used as a picnic area. The stratified rock, left center, has a cool spring at its base while the flat rock in the center has been used as a picnic table. Before we follow the trail up the cliff, let's step off the trail for a minute.
56. This flower, commonly called bloodroot, is only one of the 322 different flowers found in the park. There are also 104 woody plants. Now turning to the left from "the brightest and the best," we go up the cliff following the old stage coach trail.

57. Notice now how the trail, when steep, is covered with cobble stones instead of gravel. They were used to keep the soil from eroding.
58. Speaking of stage coach trails, here is probably the most famous trail in the whole country. This marker, which is located at 800 N. Broad Street in Fairborn, is on the old Cumberland Trail. This trail which ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, was called the "National Road." By 1818 it had reached Wheeling, West Virginia, and by 1838 Vandalia, Illinois. Approximately 800 miles in length, its construction was strongly advocated by Henry Clay.
59. Travel by stage necessitated the changing of horses every so often. One such stop was the "Old Exchange Tavern," named for this practice. It is located at Broad and Middle Streets in Fairborn. While here in Fairborn we should note that the town is in reality made up of two towns, old Osborn and old Fairfield. In 1913 Osborn, which was located on the Mad River, was flooded out. In 1918 the whole town, water pipes and all, was moved next to Fairfield. Finally, January 1, 1950, the two merged to become Fairborn. It is also $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of this old town that Orville and Wilbur Wright did nearly all their outdoor experimental work which resulted in mankind's conquest of the air.
60. The Morris house, located in the south west corner of the county, was built upon lands either purchased by Alexander Berryhill or given to him as pay for his service in the Revolutionary War.
61. As this stone over the front door notes, Alexander's son Samuel, born in 1799, built this house in 1832. A much smaller stone was placed under the eaves on the side of the house as a memorial to the builder's wife.

62. Notice the style of the cornices under the eaves. The clay bricks for the house were made in the orchard, and then were oil-dipped. The walls are 13 inches thick and even today have no cracks. Also located in the orchard are many fossil remains.
63. Paintersville, in Caesarscreek Township, was founded by Jesse Painter, and laid out in 1837. At one time, it boasted a tile factory. This cemetery is located on Spring-Valley--Paintersville Road.
64. This banner was used in the presidential campaign of 1840 by John Sexton, the leader of the Whig party in Greene County. The three Whig candidates mentioned here are Tom., for Thomas Corwin, candidate for governor and a Greene County lawyer; Tip., for old Tippecanoe who was William Henry Harrison; and Tyler, who was John Tyler of Virginia, the vice presidential candidate. All three were elected, and William Henry Harrison was the first president Ohio sent to the White House. This campaign was known as the "Log Cabin" campaign and gave rise to a number of political songs, such as "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too" and "General Harrison's Log Cabin and Quick Step," parts of which you have just heard in the background.
65. We now enter Massie's Creek cemetery on Tarbox Road. Massie's Creek was named after General Nathaniel Massie, a great pioneer who surveyed many of the land entries in this county. Going to the extreme rear of the cemetery, we find this tomb stone.
66. Rev. Hugh McMillan, born in South Carolina in 1794, died 1860 in the 38th year of his ministry. He filled well the measure of his days through divine grace in all the relations of life which he occupied. He died with his armor on in the service of the cross. As his life, so his death, was with the master whom he loved.

old
Hundred

After he had served his own generation, by the will of God, he fell on sleep. He was 31 years pastor of the Cedarville Reformed Presbyterian Church. This was the fourth congregation to be organized in Greene County, 1809. The first church building erected by the Covenanters in Greene County was built in 1812 of round logs with the cracks filled with clay. The second church, of stone, was built in 1824; and the third, of brick, in 1839. This monument is on the very place where McMillan's pulpit had stood in the second church.

67. The fourth church of this congregation was built in 1853 with materials from both the second and third churches. In 1902 this building was purchased by William Alford and donated to Cedarville College as a gymnasium in memorial to his parents.

68. Another old church, this one just out of the county in north Clifton, is the Presbyterian church built in 1854. This is a beautiful specimen of church architecture of the times.

cut
69. Tawawa Springs, a beautiful summer resort, became Wilberforce University. Here is the immense Shorter Hall. One of the oldest standing buildings, it is named after one of the early founders, James A. Shorter.

70. Yes, this is the entrance to Woodland Cemetery. Notice the pillars with the Ionic scrolls at the top. These four pillars came from the fourth court house in Greene County. It was built in 1843, but torn down in 1900 to make way for the present court house. This court house of 1843, though being the fourth in the county, was the second located in Xenia. At one time Jamestown gave Xenia quite a battle for the county seat. If three of Jamestown's voters had remembered the election, Jamestown would have won. As it was, however, the tie was broken by the vote cast by a stranger

who was just passing through. Registration for voting apparently was not yet in vogue. Now let's go into the cemetery and study some grave markers.

71. Notice this hand design pointing heavenward with the epitaph reading, "The Dawn of Eternal Life."
72. Rev. William Spahr's marker shows that his hope of heaven is based upon the open book, the Bible. Is the Bible an open book to you? His epitaph reads, "Meet me in heaven." Notice also his sister's marker at the left with the rose design. The rose often symbolizes Love, Wisdom, and Beauty.
73. Another design is this holding hands within a heart. This denotes fellowship, and more specifically, fellowship with God in heaven. Notice just above the heart a branch of ivy with three leaves upon it. This symbolizes the trinity, three Persons in one, corresponding to the three leaves from one stem. Symbolically, the ivy has always been closely identified with death and immortality. Because it is forever green, it is a symbol of fidelity and eternal life.
74. In Turnbull Road cemetery we find this interesting stone. We might suggest the following symbolism. The figure of a tombstone on the left suggests the death of Cunningham. The weeping willow in the middle suggests those that are left behind are mourning him, and the blossom on the right might suggest the blooming of eternal life.
75. Now let's take a trip down to Cherry Grove Road and Caesarscreek Cemetery with its old wrought iron gate. Going in, we see this family plot.
76. Notice here the scroll design, a symbol of the Divine Law, and above it the three roses again symbolizing the trinity and Love,

Wisdom, and Beauty. The fence you see is around the family plot, denoting a family of some wealth or some importance in the community. Also in the lower right hand corner, nearly buried by snow, is a footstone. This practice of laying a footstone has generally been done away with.

77. Notice here the six infants buried in one grave. A great number of the old stones show very early deaths. This is probably due not only to lack of doctors, but lack of up to date medical procedures and wonder drugs.

78. In the Spring Valley--Paintersville Road cemetery this stone is found. It is the marker for two children, one about four years old, the other one year old.

A little time on earth they spent,
Till God for them His angel sent,
And then on time they closed their eyes,
To awake to glory in the skies.

Notice the dove design which symbolizes purity and peace. Many children's graves also have sculptored lambs upon them. The lamb, as a symbol of Christ, is one of the favorite, and most frequently used, symbols in all periods of Christian art, especially for little children. It symbolizes both Christ as the Lamb of God, and more particularly in this instance, Christ, the Good Shepherd.

79. Back in the Associate Church lot cemetery on Jones Road, we find this stone dating from 1859. The anchor, which is imbedded in a rock, is gripped by a hand. This shows Jane Ferguson's faith in Christ as the rock of her salvation. Psalm 62 says, "Truly my soul waiteth upon God: from Him cometh my salvation. He only is my rock and my salvation; He is my defense; I shall not be greatly moved." In Hebrews we read, "Which hope we have as an anchor

of the soul, both sure and steadfast." Note again the rose design. Now let's go back to Xenia to what used to be the Wright House, established in 1830. It is now called the Xenia Hotel.

80. This banner, which hangs in the lobby, was used in recruiting Union soldiers in the Civil War. One way to recruit was to find a drummer boy who would stand on the street corner and drum. After a crowd had gathered, the recruiter would begin his spiel. Such a drummer was Gilbert Van Zandt, born in Port William and later a Xenian. Little Gib, as he was called, was so good that he enlisted and was accepted. Thus he became, at 10, the youngest Union soldier.

81. This drum is something like the one used by Little Gib. It was captured by W. F. Snediker of the 94th Ohio Volunteers' Infantry, when General Sherman's army took Raleigh, North Carolina, April 13, 1865.

82. Drums were not the only instrument used in the Civil War. This Civil War sword was an instrument of death and destruction. It was carried by a corporal from Fairfield in the 8th Ohio Volunteer Calvary.

83. The use of slave blocks like this was one of the ^{major} causes of the Civil War. Here human beings were sold like cattle. It was a long hard road from this slave block in the center of Bardstown, Kentucky, to--

84. this cozy, brick bungalow on Chillicothe Street in Cedarville. The method of transporting Negroes north was known as the Underground Railroad and the homes of abolitionists, such as this one, served as stations along that road.

85. One of the many hiding places used in the various stations was basements such as the one we are now in. This is the trap door used to let the slaves down into their hiding place.

86. The Jackson house, built in 1808 near Cedarville, was another one of these stations. This basement room has a fresh water spring which furnished water for the household. Let's go outside and take a look at the remains of the house.
87. This stone house was partially torn down in 1953. It has housed many run-away slaves. Slave owners were very indignant over the escape of their valuable slaves, and in 1853 got the fugitive slave law passed. This law required that all run-away slaves found in the North be arrested and, without trial by jury, be returned to their masters. Other laws also made it a crime for anyone to assist the slaves in their escape. Needless to say, many of the people in Ohio, as in other Northern states, followed a higher law--that of God, instead of the federal laws. Let's step into the living room now.
88. Here next to the fire place are indentations which presumably were filled with book cases behind which the slaves hid. Greene County had many, many Underground Railroad trails and stations.
89. In 1864 this banner came to Ohio for leading the other states in enlistments, proportionately, in the Union forces. Likewise, Greene County led the other counties, and Cedarville township led within the county. It has been said that this banner came from Washington and was sent by President Lincoln. However, at this time there is no information of any document having accompanied the banner. It is made of fine silk and has the shape of the official flag of Ohio. On the face, in gilt, it reads, "Ohio has sent 291,952 of her gallant sons to the field." The reverse says, "Ohio, true to the Union." Displaying the banner is Dr. Hammond, President of the Greene County Historical Society.
90. Here we have one of the results of the Civil War. It has been said

95. In the 1880s many children died in a plague. The large stone in the foreground marks the resting place of a nurse who died at her work in the epidemic.
96. Here at Stevenson and Jones Roads, we see one of Ohio's beautiful covered bridges. Pennsylvania leads the states with the greatest number of covered bridges, while Ohio is second in number.
97. This bridge is located on Charleton Mill Road. In building a bridge of this type, workmen laid it out and built it on the ground. The beams and planks were then numbered and the bridge torn down. It was then reconstructed over the river, just like a barn raising.
98. Jacoby Road bridge pictured here is one of the longest in the county. It is of the Burr truss or King Post arch type. This type was designed in 1804, patented 1817. The bridge received extra strength from the long arch which we see pictured here.
99. Another type bridge is this one which was located on New Hope Road, but since the picture was taken, has been torn down. This is a modification of the Howe truss design. Notice the triangle which the studding forms. In 1840 the railroads needed a strong bridge. This type was used, being reinforced with iron rods perpendicular to the base and passing through the point of the triangles.
100. This old atlas pictures Cedarville as it was in 1874. Though a neighborhood center, it was first called Newport's Mill, then again it was known as Hanna's store, then as the Burgh, next as Milford, and finally as Cedarville.
101. This house on South Main Street, Cedarville, was built in 1880 by George Harper, a wealthy farmer. It was built of pressed brick, with cornices of pressed steel.

102. Stepping inside we see the doors of white walnut facing into the room and black walnut facing out into the hall. This house, when built, was one of the most elegant in the whole county.

~~103. North of town is the old North cemetery. Here George Reid is buried.~~

104. This is one of the few mausoleums in Greene County. On the left George is buried, and on the right, Vinna, his wife. Notice the columns with their Corinthian leaves and the figures in front suggesting the Sphinx of Egypt.

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home*
105. Does this look familiar? Yes, it's downtown Cedarville. At one time the building housing the Post Office was the center of much activity. The original Opera house was a wooden structure built to the right of the present one in 1886. It burned in 1887, thus this brick structure was built in 1888. It was larger than any other in the county as well as being the most magnificent.

106. Standing in the balcony, we can see these choice box seats. Today the opera house is no longer in use, and thus is in a sad state of repairs. Looking to the left we see this stage.

FADE
107. Cedarville's Whitelaw Reid brought many pieces of oil painted scenery from the New York stage for this opera house. Upon this stage lectures were given as well as minstrel shows. Hal Reid, another Cedarville boy, went to Broadway as a playwright. After a successful season on Broadway, his play, "Christmas Eve," went to the Hawk Opera House of Cincinnati. This play was written with Cedarville as a background and many Cedarville people suggestive of the characters. He was persuaded to bring his now famous play to Cedarville.

108. Another familiar sight, isn't it? Cedarville College was originally

conceived and founded by the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Chartered in 1887, the college opened September 1894, with 36 students enrolled. Classes were held in the former house of Rev. Hugh McMillan who had operated an Academy there in the middle of the 19th century. On the left is "Old Main," erected in 1895. On the right is the Science Hall built in 1922. In 1928 the General Synod turned the school over to Trustees of the College. Due to financial difficulties, the school was turned over to Cleveland Baptist Bible Institute in 1953. Cedarville's first president was Reverend David McKinney who served 21 years.

109. In the Turnbull Road cemetery we see this marker of Johnnie McClellan's. When 12 he was killed by a chain in the lime works of D. S. Ervin. Whether Johnnie was just playing where he shouldn't have been, or was employed as a child laborer, is not now known. However, this marker was erected by Mr. Ervin.
110. This is the quarry of D. S. Ervin. It is 40 feet deep. When the workmen got to about this level they hit a natural spring. However, they continued to work for they piped the water right across the road into Massie's Creek. Today this is the home of the Ohio Skin Divers' Headquarters.
111. Limestone was dumped into this kiln as well as cord wood. The burned lime was then shipped to Cincinnati to be used in making plaster. This was one of the most prosperous enterprises in this area. There were a number of other kilns near Cedarville.
112. The Cedarville Herald was a small "Hometown" Weekly. This issue, Saturday, February 6, 1892, is located in the Historical Museum at Columbus. This paper was started about 1880.

113. In 1899 Karhl Bull took over the paper. J. Robert Harper, a Cedarville College student was editor and Mr. Bull business manager. Mr. Harper was with the paper only a short time. Upon graduation he went into the field of education and remained there until his retirement. Thus Mr. Bull became editor and publisher. Mr. Bull owned the paper from 1899 to 1948.

114. Soon after Mr. Bull took over the paper, it was expanded into the size of this November, 1899, issue. An item at the left tells of Antioch College's defeat in football by Cedarville College. Another issue runs an ad telling of Hal Reid's play which was previously mentioned.

44
115. This is the boyhood home of Senator Henderson Kyle who was born near Cedarville in 1854. He authored Senate Bill 730 which made Labor Day a national holiday. When 10 he moved to Illinois and later moved to South Dakota as a Congregational minister. Kyle's grandmother's grandfather was President Andrew Jackson's uncle.

116. ~~Having substituted for the~~

116. This painting of James Henderson Kyle by Jurket hangs in the college library. Having substituted for the main speaker at an Independent political party rally, Kyle was subsequently elected to the state senate. In those days U.S. Senators were elected by the state legislatures instead of by popular ballot. In 1891 Kyle became one of the few U.S. Senators of the Populist Party. He headed the Committee on Education and Labor. Since 1892 organized labor had been campaigning for a national labor day. August 28, 1893, Kyle introduced his bill which was read and referred to his committee. In the second session of this 53rd Congress, the

Senate began debate upon this bill. By this time twenty-five states recognized a Labor Day. The original bill called for the first Monday in September to be known as "Labor's Holiday". Someone tried to amend this bill, substituting the first of September, thus causing it to occasionally fall on Sunday. Senator Sherman (Ohio) backed Kyle by saying, "I do not myself like to encourage holidays on Sunday. There is too much old Presbyterianism in me for that." The amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed as read. After having been tabled for a few days in the House, it was signed by the Speaker on June 6, 1894. President Grover Cleveland signed the bill into law June 28, 1894.

117. Now going back to Xenia, we see the home of the poet, Colonel Coates Kinney. This poet, soldier, journalist, statesman, and orator was born in New York in 1826. He moved to Ohio in 1840 which was his home until his death in 1904. He attended Antioch College during the presidency of Horace Mann. He also studied law under Thomas Corwin, who, as we have noted before, became governor of the state. In 1849 "Rain on the Roof" appeared and making an immediate appeal brought the young poet into prominence. Colonel Kinney served in the Ohio Senate from 1882-1883 as a ^{at} Republican. In 1888, ^{at} the state celebration of the Centennial Year Kinney delivered his now famous "Ohio Centennial Ode." Colonel Kinney issued three volumes of poems for the public, while his daughter, in 1927, released a volume for private circulation.
118. These buckeyes line Conley Road in front of the Whitelaw Reid farm. Let's move a bit closer, shall we?
119. That's better. Now we can see the May blossom of the buckeye.

As you all know, this is the tree which gave Ohio its nickname, "The Buckeye State."

120. The Reid homestead, in which Whitelaw was born, was erected by his father, Robert Charleton Reid, in 1823, on land which, before his marriage, he and his brother bought at the Virginia military sales.
121. A bit later in the season now, we see the rear of the house. This home consisted of a two story frame building with a one story wing in which were the sitting room, dining room, and kitchen. Notice the tiles upon the roof. These were imported from England by Whitelaw Reid when he had extensive repairs made upon the house. Notice also the three chimneys ^{which} along with others, served six fire places.
122. Here looking into the vestibule we see the oiled and polished black walnut. Some of the rooms still have their ~~nixxinehx~~ floors made of six inch wide white oak planks. The fire places on the first floor were all finished in Xenia limestone.
123. The ceiling of the vestibule is made up of short grooved boards. Notice the beautiful oiled effect.
124. This might appear to be just an ordinary tree, but to Whitelaw Reid it was something special. This lover of nature had this linden tree imported from Germany and planted it at the rear of his home.
125. At the base of the tree we see these beautiful spring violets. The house was originally finished in oak, black walnut, and poplar, not because it was foreseen that these woods would be fashionable many years later, but because they stood on the actual site of the dwelling, and had to be gotten out of the way to make room for it. The house at first stood in an almost unbroken forest. The lawn

surrounding it has, until this day, always remained unbroken by the plow just like when the Indians rambled over it.

126. Here we see the gentleman of whom we have been speaking, Whitelaw Reid, "the scholar in politics." Author, journalist, and diplomat, he was Greene County's most distinguished citizen. He graduated from Miami University and since was the recipient of honorary degrees from other Universities at home and abroad. He was editor of the New York Tribune and ambassador to Great Britain. ~~XXXX~~

~~at the Reid homestead in Cedarville township (at that time Xenia township) October 27, 1837~~ He was also the Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1892. He was born at the Reid homestead in Cedarville township (at that time Xenia township), October 27, 1837. He died in London, England, December 15, 1912, while in the service of his country.

127. These hands from the clock were in service forty years from 1901-1941 in the present court house. Some mathematician has calculated that the minute hand made 350, 400 revolutions. This means that the minute hand had made an extended journey of 1,725 miles. These clock hands should be emblematic of the many years through which we have just gone in the past few minutes.

128. This is typical of Greene County today. The soil is fertile and farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. Greene County is in the center of some of the best farm land in the State of Ohio. Not only is the land fertile for the raising of crops and livestock, but as we have seen, Greene County has produced many outstanding men. Others that could be mentioned are William Dean Howells, Wilber Dick Nesbit, and Norman Vincent Peale. This is your county. This is Greene County, Ohio.